

FORTY PEOPLE SHOT ON ZELAYA'S ORDERS

Put to Death Because They Cheered Insurgent Victory.

PRISONS OVERFLOWING

Many Americans Held Because They Refuse to Contribute to War Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 24.—The steamer City of Para, which arrived today from a Nicaraguan port, brought a report that forty citizens of Corinto were shot to death recently by order of President Zelaya for having received with cheers the news of an insurgent victory. Corinto was under a heavy guard while the City of Para was there, and the passengers made no attempt to go ashore.

A communication from President Figueroa, of Salvador, was received today by E. Melia, Nicaraguan consul in San Francisco, denying that trouble existed there. Reports of disturbances, the President said, were based on the fact that a number of citizens had conceived the idea of organizing in Nicaragua a force to invade Salvador. These malcontents, however, were arrested in Honduras, where they are held.

Many Imprisoned. NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—A cable from Panama today says that Edgar S. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio, an American commercial traveler, who has been touring Central America, declares that several Americans are in jail at Managua and other places in Nicaragua, having been arrested on orders from Zelaya.

Every American in business in Nicaragua who refused to contribute to the war fund levied by Zelaya was promptly arrested and thrown into prison, Harris says. A few Americans who were arrested bought their way out of jail by paying the price demanded. A number are still held incommunicado.

Harris says it is unsafe for an American to appear in the section of Nicaragua adjacent to the border. He was himself subjected to fines and insult at Corinto, and left the place on the first available steamer.

Iglesia's Efforts Balked. PORTO RICO, SPANISH HONDU-RAS, November 24.—(Via New Orleans) November 24.—The American consul at Managua says it is believed in Nicaragua that the government authorities in Port Limon, Costa Rica, and former President Rafael Iglesias and his following have aided the Nicaraguan revolutionists.

This information came from a high official of Nicaragua who said that this had been stopped through the petitions of the charge d'affaires at Managua. These petitions, backed by Ricardo Jimenez, a Costa Rican presidential nominee, and his party.

The representations of the Nicaraguan charge are said to have caused the concentration of forty-three soldiers, captured from the rebel army at Colindaco. These prisoners were taken to San Jose, Costa Rica, but were released and set free by their companions in the rebel army.

No Death Penalty in Nicaragua. NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—That Zelaya intended to execute the revolutionists of his country in ordering the execution of the two Americans, Leonard W. Grace, of Texas, and Le Roy C. Brown, of New York, was a statement made by a high official of the hotel St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, built to be an ideal hotel for the cultured and discriminating. In its construction, furnishings, and equipment no pains or expense was spared to make the hotel a first-class establishment of its kind, genuine, solid, substantial, a public house that in the character of its interior, construction and decorations, its furnishings, and its works of art, its cut glass, china and silver, should be equal to all that the people of the world have seen. As to the cuisine of the St. Regis, it is enough to say that it is not excelled by any of the famous hotels and restaurants of London or Paris; and yet the prices are no higher than those charged by the best hotels. Room rates are correspondingly moderate: \$3 and \$4 a day for a large, handsomely furnished single room; \$5 a day for the same with private bath (or \$6 for two people); and \$12 a day and up for an splendid suite, consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath.

Not all the society people live in New York. Even other cities in America has its quota, and to-day even small towns and the countryside possess such a contingent. But practically without exception, all these people come to New York at some time or other during the social season for longer or shorter stays. They will look for a hotel of the highest possible grade, with a location and surroundings that are unexceptionable. Such is the Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, built to be an ideal hotel for the cultured and discriminating. In its construction, furnishings, and equipment no pains or expense was spared to make the hotel a first-class establishment of its kind, genuine, solid, substantial, a public house that in the character of its interior, construction and decorations, its furnishings, and its works of art, its cut glass, china and silver, should be equal to all that the people of the world have seen. As to the cuisine of the St. Regis, it is enough to say that it is not excelled by any of the famous hotels and restaurants of London or Paris; and yet the prices are no higher than those charged by the best hotels. Room rates are correspondingly moderate: \$3 and \$4 a day for a large, handsomely furnished single room; \$5 a day for the same with private bath (or \$6 for two people); and \$12 a day and up for an splendid suite, consisting of parlor, bedroom and private bath.

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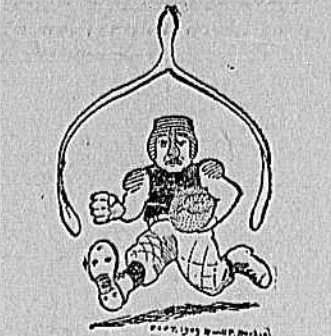
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Open 'till 1 o'clock. Afternoon attraction—Football Richmond College vs. Randolph-Macon.



We wish you luck for your side at the football game, but you know what the weather is apt to be—

Here's an Overcoat that will make you immune—a long, full back Chesterfield—\$13.00 to \$38.00.

Or, a "Cravenette" rain-or-shine coat—\$15.00 up.

Gloves? Our furnishing man—when asked to enumerate, just shouted—'gloves! gloves! gloves!! of every good kind.'

Come and see.

O.H. Berne & Co. MEN & BOYS' SUIT FITTERS

Cannon, of Pennsylvania, for having joined the Estrada forces is the statement of Consul-General Sussman, of the provincial government.

Mr. Sussman says there is a section of the Nicaraguan Constitution which especially provides that no man shall be sentenced to death for participating in any revolutionary trouble or other political outbreak. The most severe penalty that can be imposed is a sentence in the state prison or the infliction of a limited number of lashes.

This violation will be brought to the attention of the State Department by Dr. Salvador Castillio, General Estrada's representative at Washington.

There is no death penalty in Nicaragua under the law. The highest punishment that can be inflicted is fourteen years in the penitentiary for any sort of a crime.

The country is now, however, under martial law. Zelaya may make that an excuse for the execution of the Americans. I do not think that will hold good.

In Nicaragua in time of revolution criminals are turned loose to do as they please. A Costa Rican felon or murderer may be restored to his liberty at any time.

I know of a case where a dastardly murder was committed on William Jericho, a German merchant. The man suffered and was sentenced to a term of years in prison.

Within a short time he was given the right to walk the streets. He often used to take odd jobs of carpentering.

"That is only one of many such instances. It is no unusual thing for the prisons to be emptied of convicted felons to make room for innocent men accused of political offenses."

News from Bluefields says that practically all Americans have cast their fortunes with the Estrada forces. Many have gone to the front to back up their principles.

For the first time in history the Jamaican negroes and the Caribs have taken an active interest in politics, and are listening eagerly with the Estrada army.

It is said that during the last ten days more than 1,000 men have been added to the revolutionists at Bluefields alone. Up the coast and in the interior of the provinces of Segovia and Matagalpa the people are rising to aid the rebels and many soldiers have turned to Estrada's aid.

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TRUE SITUATION IN WARRENTON

Owing to Exaggerated Reports Citizens Make Public Statement.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WARRENTON, VA., November 24.—Owing to the exaggerated reports that, in some instances, have been sent out in regard to the fire here on Monday night, a committee was appointed at a meeting of representative citizens of Warrenton this afternoon to give to the press the following, which is a true statement of the situation:

Warrenton has a population of some 2,200 or 2,300, residences numbering over 400, forty business houses, which include every phase of business life; lively saloons, town hall, courthouse, two banks, seven churches, and a review of the situation discloses fourteen residences, one furniture store, one general merchandise store, and one green grocery and meat shop, blacksmith shop, poolroom, one lively business and four or five private houses and two tenement houses destroyed by the fire. Included in this count no mention is made of small outbuildings such as meat houses, hen houses, etc., which were part of nearly every home, in addition to the above, that can be mentioned. The citizens of the town have the situation well in hand, and the business of the town is going on as usual. Plans are being made for the beautifying of the town, where negro cabins and small frame houses.

While the fire was most disastrous and a very serious one, it was not so bad as it is being made out to be. An informal meeting was held in the directors' room of the National Bank, at which were present Commissioner of the State, J. C. Keith, Judge Edward Turner, J. A. Wood, J. E. Appleton, A. H. Wood, J. E. Appleton, Robert Fraser, Hugh Hamilton, county treasurer; C. E. Tiffany, cashier of the National Bank, and J. E. Appleton. The purpose of the meeting was to set on foot a practical plan of relief for the sufferers.

The plan of relief for the sufferers is as follows: The Episcopal Church, Rev. F. R. Boston, of the Baptist Church, Rev. J. E. Appleton, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Chinn were appointed a committee to ascertain the extent of the greatest need for aid. This committee was added to the selection of D. P. Wood, R. W. Hill, and J. E. Appleton. The last three were named to receive contributions as well as assist in their effort in seeing that the money is wisely and judiciously expended.

The most serious part of the Friday morning, at which time a full report will be brought in along the line indicated.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of the town has also been called for Friday night to bring forth to the attention of the board of directors regarding building permits, as well as to urge upon property-owners the need of greater fire protection, and to provide for the building of a guard post to prevent a possible recurrence of Monday night's conflagration.

Parker-Dent. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ALEXANDRIA, VA., November 24.—The wedding of Miss Mary Magruder Dent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Magruder Dent, became the bride of Frederick Alphonso Parker, of Prince George's county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father H. J. Cutler, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The bride came from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Magruder Dent, of Washington, D. C. The groom is a graduate of Yale and was a member of the staff of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. His father was one of the organizers of that system, and he is now in the employ of the same.

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Quality, style and light weight have made Knox Hats the standard by which all other hats are judged—70 years the leader.

Gans-Rady Co.

Postoffice Hours To-Day

Executive division will be open from 8 to 10 A. M. Money order division will be closed all day.

Registry division will be open from 8 to 10 A. M. Stamp window will be open from 8 to 10 A. M.

Carriers' window will be open from 8 to 10 A. M. Letter carriers will make deliveries as follows: Three, four and five-trip carriers will make one delivery, beginning at 8 A. M. at the main office, and at 9 A. M. at the stations "A" and "B." Two-trip carriers will make one delivery, beginning at 8 A. M. Regular holiday collections will be made.

Stations—Expressly otherwise stated, stations will observe same hours as main office.

Dispatches to stations: "A"—8 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M. "B"—8 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M.

CONGRESS TO STOP WHITE SLAVE TRADE

(Continued from Page One—Column 5.)

Taft to-day, Senator Cullom, of Illinois, announced that Benjamin H. Cable, an attorney of Chicago, would be appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor to succeed Ormsby McHarg, who resigned recently. Mr. Cable is thirty-seven years old and was for many years a member of the staff of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. His father was one of the organizers of that system, and he is now in the employ of the same.

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MRS. ABLE HEWITT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Husband Finds Her Unconscious Body When He Reaches Home at Midnight.

COULD NOT AROUSE HER

Leaves Note Saying She Will Be Dead Before Act Is Known.

Mrs. Able Hewitt, of 303 Brooke Avenue, at 3 o'clock this morning was still suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum taken with suicidal intent some hours before. Nothing was known of her attempt until her husband, returning home about midnight, found her unconscious on the floor. Mr. Hewitt, who is a bar-tender, stated that he left home at about 8 o'clock, and had spent several hours in visiting the moving picture shows along Broad Street. He was accompanied by a friend.

Dr. W. L. Cosh, of the City Home corps, reached the home shortly before 1 o'clock, and worked for more than two hours. Although Mrs. Hewitt had not regained consciousness, the physician says there are chances for recovery, as he is under the impression that the woman did not swallow enough of the drug. His statement is that the dose would have resulted fatally if he had arrived an hour later.

Mr. Hewitt cannot account for his wife's act, and claims she was in a dazed condition when he left home, and seemed as happy as at any time since their marriage about two months ago. He was alone when he returned home, and had no idea of the cause of the trouble for assistance. Mrs. Hewitt is about thirty years old.

The intent was suicide is indicated by the fact that she had left a note on a table in the room where the deed was committed.

Dr. J. L. Weaver is dead, and is being sent to a doctor. If I am dead, don't send, telegraph brother W. C. I have taken enough of my life and I am dead. My God, forgive me."

BIRD S. COLIER IN SOUTH.